

2001–2002 Summary of State Legislation

*2001–2002 Regular Session
California State Legislature*

December 2002

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gray Davis
Governor

Winston H. Hickox
Secretary, California Environmental Protection Agency

•

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Linda Moulton-Patterson
Board Chair

José Medina
Board Vice Chair

Sal Cannella
Board Member

Stephen R. Jones
Board Member

Michael Paparian
Board Member

Carl Washington
Board Member

•

Mark Leary
Executive Director

For additional copies of this publication, contact:

California Integrated Waste Management Board
Public Affairs Office, Publications Clearinghouse (MS-6)
1001 I Street
P.O. Box 4025 (mailing address)
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025
www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Publications/
1-800-CA WASTE (California only) or (916) 341-6306

Publication # 540-02-005

♻️ Printed on recycled paper containing a minimum of 30 percent postconsumer content

Copyright © 2002 by the California Integrated Waste Management Board. All rights reserved. This publication, or parts thereof, may not be reproduced in any form without permission.

This report was prepared by staff of the Integrated Waste Management Board to provide information or technical assistance. The statements and conclusions of this report are those of the Board staff and not necessarily those of the Board members or the State of California. The State makes no warranty, expressed or implied, and assumes no liability for the information contained in the succeeding text. Any mention of commercial products or processes shall not be construed as an endorsement of such products or processes.

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) does not discriminate on the basis of disability in access to its programs. CIWMB publications are available in accessible formats upon request by calling the Public Affairs Office at (916) 341-6300. Persons with hearing impairments can reach the CIWMB through the California Relay Service, 1-800-735-2929.

The energy challenge facing California is real.

Every Californian needs to take immediate action to reduce energy consumption. For a list of simple ways you can reduce demand and cut your energy costs, **Flex Your Power** and visit www.consumerenergycenter.org/flex/index.html.

Table of Contents

Preface	ii
Abbreviations	iii
Agricultural Wastes.....	1
California Environmental Protection Agency.....	1
Composting.....	2
Construction and Demolition Waste.....	2
Education.....	3
Electronic Waste	4
Energy	4
Environmental Justice.....	7
Fiscal (Budgets, Fees, and Revenues).....	8
Hazardous Waste	8
Miscellaneous	11
Oil.....	14
Plastic.....	15
Public Records	15
Radioactive Waste	16
Reuse/Recycled Materials/Market Development	17
Solid Waste Facilities/Landfills	18
State Agencies in General	21
State Agencies, Procurement/Waste Management	21
Tires	22
Index	24
Assembly Bills	24
Senate Bills	26

Preface

This Legislative Summary identifies solid waste management legislation introduced at the State level during 2001–2002. State bills from the first year of the California Legislature’s 2001–2002 Regular and Extraordinary Sessions can be located under subject categories (see table of contents) or by bill number, using the index at the end of the summary.

The summary includes State bills that were enacted, as well as those that were vetoed, bills that failed passage in the Legislature, or those held in committee. The summaries of vetoed bills include excerpts from the Governor’s veto message. Urgency measures, which become effective immediately upon chaptering by the Secretary of State, are marked with an asterisk (*). The effective date for urgency measures is noted at the end of the entry. All other enacted legislation takes effect on January 1 following the year the legislation was chaptered into law. (For example, bills chaptered in 2002 take effect on January 1, 2003.)

Information regarding legislation, both State and federal, is widely available on the Internet. The following sites provide up-to-date information, including status, history, and other valuable information on legislation and the legislative process.

Official California legislative information is provided by the Legislative Counsel. You may subscribe to bills from this site to keep informed of amendments: www.leginfo.ca.gov/.

The official Internet site of the California State Assembly is: www.assembly.ca.gov/.

The official Internet site of the California State Senate is: www.senate.ca.gov/.

Federal legislation information sponsored by the Library of Congress: <http://thomas.loc.gov/>.

Abbreviations

AB: Assembly Bill (State)

ACR: Assembly Concurrence Resolution

Act: Integrated Waste Management Act

APA: Administrative Procedures Act

AIIM: Association for Information and Image Management

AJR: Assembly Joint Resolution

ANSI: American National Standards Institute

ARB: Air Resources Board

Authority: California Pollution Control Financing Authority

BARCT: Best Available Retrofit Control Technology

BCRF: Beverage Container Recycling Fund

BOE: Board of Equalization

Cal/EPA: California Environmental Protection Agency

Caltrans: California Department of Transportation

CALP: Capital Access Loan Program

CBCRLRA: California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (“Bottle Bill”)

CCC: California Conservation Corps

CDF: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

CDFA: California Department of Food and Agriculture

CEC: California Energy Commission

CESQG: Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator

CEQA: California Environmental Quality Act

CFC: Chlorofluorocarbons

CHP: California Highway Patrol

CORE: California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act

CUP: Conditional Use Permit

DBW: Department of Boating and Waterways

DFA: Department of Food and Agriculture

DFFP: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

DFG: Department of Fish and Game

DGS: Department of General Services
DOC: Department of Conservation
DOF: Department of Finance
DOIT: Department of Information Technology
DOR: Division of Recycling (Department of Conservation)
DHS: Department of Health Services
DPR: Department of Pesticide Regulation
DTSC: Department of Toxic Substances Control
EA: Enforcement Agency
EDD: Employment Development Department
EIR: Environmental Impact Report
FDA: Food and Drug Administration (Federal)
FTC: Federal Trade Commission
FY: Fiscal Year
GIGF: Geographic Information Grant Fund
GISP: Geographic Information Systems Panel
GRP: Governor's Reorganization Plan
HDPE: High-Density Polyethylene
HHW: Household Hazardous Waste
HHWE: Household Hazardous Waste Element
HR: House of Representatives Bill (federal)
HWCA: Hazardous Waste Control Account
ISTEA: Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (federal)
IWM: Integrated Waste Management
IWMA: Integrated Waste Management Act
CIWMB: California Integrated Waste Management Board
IWMF: Integrated Waste Management Fund
IWMP: Integrated Waste Management Plan
JPA: Joint Powers Agreement
LEA: Local Enforcement Agency
LGTAAC: Local Government Technical Advisory Committee

MEIR: Master Environmental Impact Report
MOU: Memorandum of Understanding
MRF: Materials Recovery Facility
MSW: Municipal Solid Waste
NER: New Employee Registry
NDFE: Nondisposal Facility Element
OAL: Office of Administrative Law
OEHHA: Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OES: Office of Emergency Services
OIP: Office of Information Practices
OIT: Office of Information Technology
OPA: Office of Permit Assistance
OPR: Office of Planning and Research
PETE: Polyethylene Terephthalate
PUC: Public Utilities Commission
RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (federal)
RMDZ: Recycling Market Development Zone
RPPC: Rigid Plastic Packaging Container
RPPCM: Recycled Plastic Postconsumer Material
RWQCBs: Regional Water Quality Control Boards
SB: Senate Bill (State)
SDE: State Department of Education
SRRE: Source Reduction and Recycling Element
STAR: State Assistance for Recycling Markets Act of 1989
SWDSCTF: Solid Waste Disposal Site Cleanup Trust Fund
SWDSCMA: Solid Waste Disposal Site Cleanup Maintenance Account
SWAT: Solid Waste Assessment Test
SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board
SWF: Solid Waste Facility
SWFP: Solid Waste Facilities Permit
TTCA: Technology, Trade and Commerce Agency

USEPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

WMIA: Waste Management Incentive Account

Agricultural Wastes

AB 1313 (Pavley)

Agricultural Waste: Fertilizing Materials

Sponsor: Author

Died in Assembly Appropriations Committee

AB 1313 would have created the Toxic Fertilizer Prevention Act and would have prohibited any person from distributing or selling a fertilizing material produced by the recycling of a hazardous waste unless the hazardous waste meets treatment standards and the person complies with notification and labeling requirements. This bill would have authorized DTSC to establish a fee to implement the act.

SB 625 (Costa)

Methane Power

Sponsor: Author

Died in Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications Committee

SB 625 would have clarified the provision of Chapter 7, Statutes of 2001 (SB 5X, Sher) dealing with the development of methane power production projects on California dairies.

California Environmental Protection Agency

AB 2683 (Pavley)

California Environmental Protection Agency: Reorganization

Sponsor: Cal/EPA

Chapter 955, Statutes of 2002

As introduced, this bill would have codified provisions and statutes that created Cal/EPA and would have moved sections of the Health and Safety Code and the Government Code to the Public Resources Code. However, this bill was gutted and amended to reflect a new author and unrelated subject matter.

SB 1011 (Sher)

Household Hazardous Waste: Environmental Quality Assessment: Mercury-Containing Light Switches

Sponsor: Cal/EPA and DTSC

Chapter 626, Statutes of 2002

As introduced, this bill would have codified provisions and statutes that created Cal/EPA. It would have moved sections of law from the Health and Safety Code to the Public Resources Code and required Cal/EPA to develop and implement a policy to ensure that Cal/EPA's budget—as well as the budgets of all boards, departments, and offices—address cross-media environmental issues. This bill was subsequently amended to expand the substances that can be collected under a HHW collection curbside program to include “universal wastes,” or wastes that pose lesser threats to public health and the environment. It will also prohibit curbside HHW

collection programs from collecting unpackaged hazardous waste containing mercury and fluorescent light tubes that are 4 feet or longer.

Composting

AB 2251 (Nation)

Sudden Oak Death

Sponsor: Author

Chapter 854, Statutes of 2002

AB 2251 will require DFFP to implement a program to detect, remove, and treat, if possible, trees infected with *Phytophthora Ramorum* and will require that the program encourage tree management and replanting, as specified. The bill will require DFFP and DFA to cooperate in enforcing quarantine and pest abatement provisions as they may relate to the program. In addition, the bill requires DFFP to provide information and technical assistance to local agencies, and authorizes DFFP and other State agencies to assist local tree maintenance programs by making surplus equipment available on loan. The bill authorizes DFFP to contract to provide assistance for project costs associated with program implementation. The bill was an urgency measure and took effect on September 25, 2002.

AB 2356 (Keeley)

Solid Waste: Compost Market

Sponsor: California Compost Coalition

Chapter 591, Statutes of 2002

AB 2356 will make findings and declarations regarding the potential threat to composting programs posed by the herbicide clopyralid. The bill requires the DPR to cancel any lawn and turf use if DPR finds that the use of any herbicide may result in residues in compost that are likely to be toxic or injurious to plants.

SB 88 (Costa)

Air Pollution: Odors

Sponsor: The Wine Institute

Chapter 424, Statutes of 2001

SB 88 will extend the January 1, 2002, sunset date on a provision of law stating that odors emanating from a composting operation fall within the jurisdiction of a local enforcement agency and not the local air quality management district. The sunset will be extended until April 1, 2003, or until the CIWMB adopts regulations governing the operation of compost facilities.

Construction and Demolition Waste

SB 1374 (Kuehl)

**Solid Waste: Construction and Demolition Waste Materials: Diversion Requirements:
Model Ordinance**

Sponsor: Author

Chapter 501, Statutes of 2002

SB 1374 will require the CIWMB, by March 1, 2004, to adopt a model ordinance suitable for adoption by any local agency to require 50 to 75 percent diversion of construction and demolition (C&D) waste materials from landfills. It will require jurisdictions to summarize progress made in diversion of C&D waste materials in their annual progress reports to the CIWMB. In determining penalties for a jurisdiction's failure to implement its source reduction and recycling element or its household hazardous waste element, the bill requires CIWMB to determine the following: 1) if the jurisdiction has provided information on whether C&D waste materials are at least a moderately significant portion of the waste stream; 2) if so, whether the jurisdiction has adopted a local C&D ordinance, adopted the CIWMB's model ordinance, or implemented another C&D diversion program.

Education

SB 373 (Torlakson)

School Districts: Solid Waste Recycling

Sponsor: Author and Californians Against Waste

Chapter 926, Statutes of 2001

SB 373 will codify and provide additional direction to existing efforts to ensure that the children of California learn the valuable lessons of resource conservation. SB 373 will strengthen the education framework in science by including environmental concepts. It will also provide for incentives to schools to assist in the development and implementation of environmental education programs through a \$1.5 million grant program funded through the Integrated Waste Management Account. SB 373 will codify the existing Office of Integrated Environmental Education at the CIWMB and requires it to develop and implement a unified environmental education strategy on the environment for elementary and secondary schools in the state. SB 373 contains other related provisions.

SB 1988 (Polanco)

Environmental Education Fund

Sponsor: Author

Vetoed

SB 1988 would have created an Environmental Education Fund in which funds from public and private organizations and monetary judgments of a State or federal court may be deposited. The funds would have been allocated for environmental education in public schools (60 percent) and to educate and train district/city attorneys and their staff in the enforcement of State and federal environmental laws (40 percent). In his veto message, the Governor indicated that, while he supports environmental education, he couldn't support this measure because the State Department of Education already receives funding from the California Environmental License Plate Fund to promote students' understanding of and responsibility for the environment. He further states that this bill creates a presumption that environmental education and environmental justice is a priority use of funds over other vital uses, such as environmental cleanups.

Electronic Waste

SB 1523 (Sher)

Solid Waste: Cathode Ray Tubes and CRT Devices: Recycling and Refurbishment

Sponsor: Author

Vetoed

This bill would have required every retailer or manufacturer that sells cathode ray tube devices (CRT devices) to collect a cathode ray tube recycling fee on each CRT device. The bill also would establish the Cathode Ray Tube Recycling Account to fund activities related to the management of CRTs. The Governor's veto message states, "I am returning Senate Bill 1523 without my signature. However, I am willing to sign legislation that challenges industry to assume greater responsibility for the recycling and disposal of electronic waste. I am very troubled by an increasing electronic waste pollution problem in California, as well as across our nation. Local governments report increasing costs to handle, transport and recycle discarded electronic equipment. The amassing stockpile of obsolete and broken computer monitors and televisions grows daily. I am equally disturbed that this dangerous cargo is being sent to underdeveloped nations exposing children to hazardous waste materials. I applaud the author's effort to address these problems. I am concerned that this program is not the most efficient or cost effective approach for California... I challenge the industry to lead the way and devise an innovative solution for the source reduction, recycling, and safe disposal of electronic waste..."

SB 1619 (Romero)

Solid Waste: Hazardous Electronic Scrap

Sponsor: Californians Against Waste

Vetoed

SB 1619, which was linked to SB 1523, would have set goals for diversion, reuse, and recycling of cathode ray tubes and CRT devices. It would have also provided a grant program to promote diversion, recycling, and refurbishment for cathode ray tubes and CRT device diversion. The Governor's veto message for this bill states, "I am returning Senate Bill 1523 without my signature. However, I am willing to sign legislation that challenges industry to assume greater responsibility for the recycling and disposal of electronic waste. I am very troubled by an increasing electronic waste pollution problem in California, as well as across our nation. Local governments report increasing costs to handle, transport and recycle discarded electronic equipment. The amassing stockpile of obsolete and broken computer monitors and televisions grows daily. I am equally disturbed that this dangerous cargo is being sent to underdeveloped nations exposing children to hazardous waste materials. I applaud the author's effort to address these problems. I am concerned that this program is not the most efficient or cost effective approach for California... I challenge the industry to lead the way and devise an innovative solution for the source reduction, recycling, and safe disposal of electronic waste..."

Energy

ABX2 74 (Bogh)

Energy: Biomass-to-Energy Facilities

Sponsor: Author

Died in Assembly Natural Resources Committee

This bill would have revised the definition of biomass conversion to instead include the controlled combustion, thermal conversion, chemical conversion, or biological conversion (other than composting) of biomass waste used for producing electricity, heat, or a reconstituted product that meets the quality standards for use in the marketplace. The bill would have defined the term “biomass waste” as meaning organic material that is source-separated from the municipal solid waste stream or that is separated at a centralized facility. The bill would have also revised the definition of transformation to exclude pyrolysis, distillation, gasification, or biological conversion other than composting.

This bill would have deleted the requirement that a source reduction element that includes transformation not include biomass conversion. It would have deleted the 10 percent limit for waste diversion through biomass conversion for a source reduction element submitted after January 1, 1990, and it would have deleted the requirement that the element not include transformation.

AB 802 (Dickerson)

Energy: Biomass-to-Energy Facilities

Sponsor: Regional Council for Rural Counties

Died in Assembly Natural Resources Committee

AB 802 would have amended the California Integrated Waste Management Act to remove the 10 percent limit on diversion permitted through biomass conversion as it relates to the 50 percent diversion goal.

AB 162 (Daucher)

Energy: Compression Engines: Liquid Alternative Fuels

Sponsor: Author

Died in Assembly Appropriations Committee

This bill would have prohibited the ARB or any local air quality management district from adopting or enforcing any regulation that prohibits the use, or limits the operating hours, of a portable electric power generator if certain requirements are met, including using liquid alternative fuel as defined.

AB 1952 (Bogh)

Solid Waste: Biomass Conversion: Transformation

Sponsor: Author

Died in Assembly Natural Resources Committee

AB 1952 would have changed the definition of transformation to include conversion technologies. It would also have deleted the 10 percent limit on credit diversion for transformation.

AB 2770 (Matthews)

Solid Waste: Conversion Technologies

Sponsor: CIWMB

Chapter 740, Statutes of 2002

AB 2770 will require the CIWMB to conduct research on and prepare a report about new and emerging technologies that can convert solid waste residuals otherwise destined for landfills into electricity, alternative fuels, and industrial chemicals. Further, this bill defines the term “gasification” as a technology that uses a noncombustion thermal process to convert solid waste to a clean burning fuel for the purpose of generating electricity.

SBX1 5 (Sher)

State Energy Projects

Sponsor: Author

Chapter 7, Statutes of 2001

SBX1 5 will enhance the existing low-income energy assistance programs, established a variety of energy efficiency programs, and create a program to increase distributed electric generation capacity, particularly with respect to State and municipal buildings.

SBX1 29 (Soto)

Electricity Production: Methane Demonstration Project

Sponsor: Inland Empire Utility Agency

Died in Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications Committee

SBX1 29 would have appropriated \$5 million to provide grants to fund research on emerging anaerobic digestion technologies, and \$20 million to provide matching grants to qualified public or private entities for pilot projects to demonstrate feasibility and practical application of anaerobic digestion technologies.

SB 1038 (Sher)

Renewable Energy

Sponsor: California Energy Commission

Chapter 515, Statutes of 2002

SB 1038 will reinstate, continue, and modify components of the Renewable Energy Program Investment Plan, and the Public Interest Energy Research Investment Plan. As it relates to solid waste and activities that affect the CIWMB, this bill includes intent language to increase the amount of renewable electricity generated per year to 17 percent of the total electricity generated for consumption by 2006. Landfill gas and digester gas generation technologies are included in the definition of “in-state renewable electricity generation facility” and will thus count towards this goal. The bill also will newly define “solid waste conversion” to refer specifically to non-combustion thermal processes and include these in the definition of “in-state renewable electricity generation facility.” Waste tire and municipal solid waste combustion processes would be excluded.

SB 1086 (Alarcon)

Air Pollution

Sponsor: Author

Died in Assembly Natural Resources and Transportation Committees

SB 1086 would have appropriated \$15 million from the General Fund to be expended on grants or loans for projects dealing with landfill gas conversion to liquefied natural gas as a transportation fuel.

SB 1728 (Costa)

Ethanol: Biomass Resources

Sponsor: Author

Died in Senate Transportation Committee

SB 1728 would have required the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to adopt guidelines to establish a program to foster the development of new in-state production facilities to produce ethanol for use as an additive in California transportation fuel. The bill would have required the commission to provide producers of ethanol and other liquid fuels a market-based production incentive, including a greater production incentive for the production of ethanol from cellulose biomass and would have created the continuously appropriated Ethanol Production Incentive Account in the General Fund.

Environmental Justice

AB 2312 (Chu)

Environmental Justice: Grant Program

Sponsor: Author

Chapter 994, Statutes of 2002

AB 2312 will establish the Environmental Justice Small Grant Program to fund environmental justice projects and would require Cal/EPA to adopt regulations to administer the program. The grants will be available to community-based, grassroots, and nonprofit organizations with a focus on community-based environmental issues. Federally-recognized tribal governments that are located in areas adversely affected by environmental pollution and hazards are also eligible. Eligible organizations must be involved in work to address environmental justice issues.

AB 1553 (Keeley)

Environmental Justice: Guidelines

Sponsor: Author

Chapter 762, Statutes of 2001

This bill will require OPR to adopt guidelines for addressing environmental justice matters in city and county general plans. This may be beneficial to local governments that are interested in incorporating environmental justice into their planning but are unsure of how to do so. This bill does not require any jurisdiction to adopt the guidelines.

SB 828 (Alarcon)

Environmental Justice

Sponsor: Author

Chapter 765, Statutes of 2001

SB 828 will create deadlines for the Work Group on Environmental Justice. The bill requires all boards, departments, and offices within the Cal/EPA to review their programs, policies, and activities and identify and address any gaps relating to environmental justice.

SB 1542 (Escutia)

Solid Waste Management: Environmental Justice

Sponsor: Author

Chapter 1003, Statutes of 2002

SB 1542 requires the CIWMB to provide environmental justice information and models to jurisdictions and private business to assist with consideration of environmental justice by April 1, 2003. This bill requires that countywide siting elements (CSE) submitted or revised after January 1, 2003, shall include a description of the actions taken by the city or county to solicit public participation by the affected communities, including minority and low-income populations. This bill will also require Cal/EPA to include additional representatives to the Advisory Committee for Environmental Justice.

Fiscal (Budgets, Fees, and Revenues)

AB 173 (Chavez)

Solid Waste: Fees

Sponsor: Waste Management, Inc. and The City of Irwindale

Chapter 811, Statutes of 2001

AB 173 will extend the sunset date on the provision of law providing that the use, disposal, or placement of inert waste (rock, concrete, brick, sand, soil, and cured asphalt) for purposes of surface mining reclamation is not subject to a tipping fee. The sunset date will be extended from January 1, 2002, until the operative date of CIWMB regulations. This bill requires that the CIWMB promulgate regulations by January 1, 2004.

Hazardous Waste

AB 414 (Dutra)

Hazardous Waste Disposal: Lead: Nickel: Copper

Sponsor: State Department of Transportation, Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority

Chapter 861, Statutes of 2001

AB 414 will restore the ability of Caltrans and other public transportation entities to be granted variances by the DTSC to reuse lead-contaminated soils in highway improvement projects. This bill also extends the sunset date of the statute specifying that certain wastes must be disposed of at a Class I hazardous waste facility unless certain exemptions apply. The original sunset date of

July 1, 2003, is now July 1, 2006. This bill was an urgency measure that took effect on October 14, 2001.

AB 712 (Migden)

Fluorescent Lamps: Disposal: Recycling

Sponsor: Phillips Lighting Company

Died on Senate Inactive File

AB 712 would have enacted the Mercury Pollution Prevention Act of 2002, which would regulate the mercury content of fluorescent lamps sold and used in California. The bill would have required all fluorescent lamps, including lamps with a low mercury content, to be recycled. The bill would have required every retail seller that sells mercury lamps directly to consumers to collect a fluorescent lamp recycling fee (\$0.03 per lamp). The fees would have been used to fund implementation and enforcement of the act by DTSC.

AB 751 (Jackson)

Hazardous Waste: Mercury-Containing Lamp Waste

Sponsor: Author

Died in Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials

AB 751 would have required any person managing mercury-containing lamp waste to manage it as a hazardous waste. Would have required any person recycling mercury-containing lamp waste to do so in the same manner as universal waste. The bill would have exempted households or facilities generating less than 30 bulbs or tubes per month of mercury-containing lamp waste.

AB 1510 (Ashburn)

Dry Cell Batteries

Sponsor: National Electrical Manufacturers Association

Died on Senate Inactive File

AB 1510 would have required the Environmental Quality Council to perform a study and submit a report to the Legislature by July 31, 2003, regarding available recycling opportunities, reclamation practices, and the environmental effect of randomly disposing of spent dry cell batteries containing zinc electrodes in a solid waste landfill. This bill would have appropriated \$125,000 from the General Fund to the council to prepare the report.

AB 2253 (Cohn)

Mercury-Containing Light Switches

Sponsor: Author

Died in Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee

AB 2253 would have required DTSC to provide assistance to businesses engaged in the disposing, dismantling, or crushing of motor vehicles or vehicle parts concerning the safe removal and proper disposal of mercury-containing light switches. The bill would have added required reporting on the increase or decline in the use of mercury-containing motor vehicle light switches.

AB 2474 (Simitian)

Automotive Products

Sponsor: Author

Chapter 998, Statutes of 2002

AB 2474 will require antifreeze manufacturers to add a bittering agent to ethylene glycol-based antifreeze sold in the State of California—with the exception of bulk sales—to reduce the number of individuals, wildlife, and domestic animals that are poisoned by this product.

SB 470 (Sher)

Hazardous Waste Control

Sponsor: DTSC

Chapter 605, Statutes of 2001

SB 470 will correct a number of technical issues in the hazardous waste law overseen by DTSC and exempt an engine oil management technology from regulation under the hazardous waste law. It will also raise the limit on the number of gallons of used oil that may be transported by a person per day from 20 to 50 gallons.

SB 633 (Sher)

Hazardous and Solid Waste: Mercury

Sponsor: California Association of Sanitation Agencies and Clean Water Action

Chapter 656, Statutes of 2001

SB 633, the California Mercury Reduction Act of 2001, will set forth provisions to reduce the amount of mercury added to the environment by broken and discarded fever thermometers, by discarded novelty products, and by school science materials. It will add penalties for failure to comply with existing law regarding removal of hazardous materials from appliances, and it will establish a program to encourage replacement and recycling of mercury-containing motor vehicle light switches. Finally, it will prohibit the sale in California of mercury-containing motor vehicle light switches after January 1, 2005.

SB 1158 (Knight)

Aerosol Can Recycling

Sponsor: U.S. Department of the Navy

Chapter 450, Statutes of 2001

SB 1158 will allow on-site aerosol can hazardous waste treatment to fall under the universal waste rule. This will allow household hazardous waste collection centers, as well as other on-site

hazardous waste generators, to bypass the certification process and adopt the inspection requirements that come with the universal waste rule instead.

SB 1393 (Romero)

Hazardous Wood Waste: Playground Equipment: Arsenical Preservatives

Sponsor: California League of Conservation Voters

Chapter 1121, Statutes of 2002

As introduced, this bill would have enacted new requirements and prohibitions concerning the sale and use of wood, and the management and disposal of wood waste that is pressure-treated with specified wood preservatives. **Prior to being chaptered, this bill was amended to change author and subject matter.**

Miscellaneous

AB 960 (Keeley)

Crime Prevention: Environmental Prosecution Project

Sponsor: California District Attorneys Association

Vetoed

This bill would have appropriated \$300,000 from the General Fund to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for allocation to the California District Attorneys Association to continue funding and evaluating the Environmental Circuit Prosecutor Project. This bill was vetoed by the Governor, who acknowledged the merits of the project but based his veto on the fiscal costs of the bill. In his veto message, the Governor directed the directors of Cal/EPA and the Resources Agency to bring affected State agencies and stakeholders together to help craft a long-term solution for supporting the project. The solution was codified by AB 2486 (Keeley).

AB 1187 (Simitian)

Solid Waste: Recycling: Tires: Permits: Used Oil

Sponsor: CIWMB

Chapter 316, Statutes of 2001

AB 1187 will make technical clarifying changes to sections of the Public Resources Code. It removes the gallon limit from the Certified Used Oil Collection Center requirements to encourage more centers to collect oil from small generators. AB 1187 also clarifies that all tire haulers, not just registered haulers, must comply with the manifest system. It also allows tire haulers to submit their manifests electronically. AB 1187 also clarifies that the involvement of district attorneys and county counsels in the tire remediation process—when a violator fails to respond to a CIWMB cleanup or abatement order—should be permissive. This would take place only if the Attorney General is unable to file the petition. Lastly, under current law the CIWMB is permitted to award no more than \$3 million for household hazardous waste grants. AB 1187 increased that limit to \$5 million per year, if sufficient funds are appropriated in the annual budget from the Integrated Waste Management Account for this purpose.

AB 1209 (La Suer)**State-Mandated Local Programs****Sponsor: Author***Died in Assembly Local Government Committee*

AB 1209 would have required, beginning January 1, 2002, that all bills creating a State-mandated local program sunset six years after their enactment. Would have also required the Legislative Analyst to study each bill's enactment and recommend to the Legislature whether the program should be repealed, made permanent, modified, or extended for another fixed period of time.

AB 2486 (Keeley)**Environmental Prosecution****Sponsor: California District Attorneys Association***Chapter 1000, Statutes of 2002*

AB 2486 will enact the Environmental Enforcement and Training Act of 2002, and codify the Environmental Circuit Prosecutor Project (ECP) as a joint project of Cal/EPA and the California District Attorney's Association. This project will provide experienced prosecutors, particularly in rural areas, to assist local district attorneys in the prosecution of environmental crimes. The funds to implement this program will be derived from public and private contributions, and from the proceeds of any contributed State or federal court judgments. The funds would be deposited into the Environmental Enforcement and Training Account within the General Fund.

SB 624 (Soto)**Vehicle Cover****Sponsor: California Highway Patrol***Chapter 279, Statutes of 2001*

SB 624 will clarify that waste being transported must be covered. The bill adds cardboard to the definition of waste, pursuant to this provision.

AB 857 (Wiggins)**State Comprehensive Plan****Sponsor: Author***Assembly failed to concur in Senate amendments; died in Conference Committee*

AB 857 would have revoked the requirement that the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) prepare an environmental goals and policy report every four years. Instead it would require OPR to prepare a State comprehensive plan before June 30, 2003, to be revised every four years.

SB 1328 (Chesbro)**Solid Waste: Illegal Disposal: Abatement Grants****Sponsor: Author***Chapter 628, Statutes of 2002*

SB 1328 will make several changes that are likely to increase the number of participants in the Farm and Ranch Solid Waste Cleanup and Abatement Grant Program. It will expand eligibility from cities and counties to include resource conservation districts and Native American Tribes, and increase grant award limits. This bill also makes technical and clarifying changes to existing law.

SB 1526 (Romero)

Waste: Out-of-State Hazardous Waste Disposal: Zero Waste Goal: Conversion Technology

Sponsor: Author

Died on Senate Inactive File

SB 1526 would have required the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) to convene an Interagency Conversion Technologies and Biomass Task Force and require it to submit a report by July 2004 to the Governor and the Legislature. It would have added legislative intent relating to a zero-waste goal for California, revised information the CIWMB is required to include in its annual report, and imposed a fee on all solid waste destined for out-of-state disposal. In addition, it would have required the CIWMB to establish a Diversion Reward Grant, Loan, and Loan Guarantee Program under which local governments and nonprofit organizations could seek financial assistance for funding innovative methods of increasing diversion. The bill would have also included an Electronic Waste Management Grant, Loan, and Loan Guarantee Program under jurisdiction of the DTSC, along with several other provisions related to hazardous waste.

SB 1628 (Sher)

Attorney's Fees: Environmental Enforcement

Sponsor: Attorney General's Office

Chapter 396, Statutes of 2002

SB 1628 will amend section 40432 of the Public Resources Code and section 186 of the Water Code to specify that the CIWMB and the SWRCB are permitted, but not required, to be represented by the Attorney General, when the Attorney General is representing another State agency on a case involving the CIWMB and SWRCB.

SB 1882 (Alpert)

Solid Waste: Personal Care Products: Recycling

Sponsor: Knowaste

Vetoed

SB 1882 would have required the CIWMB to review and compile information gathered by the City of Santa Clarita's pilot diaper recycling facility and to make the information available to LEAs and local governments for assistance with future diversion activities. This bill would have required the CIWMB to develop guidelines to assist local governments that choose to include diaper recycling as a part of their diversion plans.

Oil

AB 560 (Jackson)

Oil: Local Used Oil Collection Programs: Stormwater Runoff Pollution

Sponsor: Author

Chapter 500, Statutes of 2001

This bill will allow local governments to use the CIWMB's Used Oil Block Grant Program to address stormwater runoff pollution from oil and oil by-products if the local government has already complied with existing statutory uses of the program. The local government must have also adopted and be implementing an approved stormwater management program. This is in keeping with the intent of the California Oil Recycling Act. It also provides another facet of used oil management for local governments.

AB 1201 (Pavley)

Oil: Stormwater Pollution: Used Oil Recycling Fund

Sponsor: Author

Chapter 317, Statutes of 2001

This bill will add stormwater pollution mitigation and education projects to the activities considered as eligible projects for the various competitive grant programs funded through the California Used Oil Recycling Fund, upon approval of the CIWMB.

AB 2166 (Lowenthal)

Hazardous Waste: Used Oil Recycling: Transportation

Sponsor: DeMenno Kerdoon

Chapter 992, Statutes of 2002

AB 2166 will require a hazardous waste transporter who transports used oil to provide a written acknowledgment to each generator of used oil from whom the transporter receives used oil, with specified exceptions. The bill will provide that a person who makes a material misrepresentation implementing these requirements is in violation of the hazardous waste control laws.

SB 470 (Sher)

Hazardous Waste Control

Sponsor: Department of Toxic Substances Control

Chapter 605, Statutes of 2001

SB 470 will correct a number of technical issues in the hazardous waste law overseen by DTSC and exempt an engine oil management technology from regulation under the hazardous waste law. It will also raise the limit on the number of gallons of used oil that may be transported by a person per day from 20 to 50 gallons.

SB 718 (Poochigian)

Used Oil

Sponsor: Author

Died in Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee

SB 718 would have appropriated \$400,000 from the Used Oil Recycling Account for advertising the advantages of recycled oil.

Plastic

SB 1127 (Karnette)

Rigid Plastic Packaging

Sponsor: Author

Chapter 406, Statutes of 2001

SB 1127 will require the CIWMB to conduct a study regarding the use and disposal of polystyrene in California. The report will be submitted to the Legislature and the Governor by January 1, 2003.

Public Records

AB 36 (Steinberg)

Public Records: Confidentiality of Writings

Sponsor: Author

Died in Senate Rules Committee

AB 36 would have increased the amount and type of information made available to the public, and it would have resulted in added protections for Californians by voiding secrecy agreements (settlement and confidentiality agreements made confidential by agreement of the parties outside of a court of law). Identical to SB 11 (Escutia).

AB 192 (Canciamilla)

Public Records: State Bodies: Open Meetings

Sponsor: Attorney General

Chapter 243, Statutes of 2001

AB 192 will require additional public notice under the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act and make various changes relative to meetings of State bodies.

SB 11 (Escutia)

Confidentiality of Writings

Sponsor: Author

Died in Senate Judiciary Committee

SB 11 would have increased the amount and type of information made available to the public and result in added protections for Californians by voiding secrecy agreements (settlement and confidentiality agreements made confidential by agreement of the parties outside of a court of law). Identical to AB 36 (Steinberg).

Radioactive Waste

AB 2214 (Keeley)

Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility

Sponsor: Author

Chapter 513, Statutes of 2002

AB 2214 will prohibit the Department of Health Services (DHS) from issuing or renewing a license for the disposal of low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) unless the siting, design, and operation of the facility complies with Nuclear Regulatory Commission requirements and meets specified minimum standards. This bill will also require DHS to promote the reductions of LLRW generated using specified practices. Finally, this bill specifies that Ward Valley cannot serve as California's low-level radioactive waste disposal site for purposes of the Southwestern Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact.

SB 243 (Kuehl)

Radiation Safety Act of 2001

Sponsor: Author

Died in Senate Environmental Quality Committee

SB 243 would have created the Radiation Safety Act of 2001, which, among other things, would have prohibited any person from burying, throwing away, or disposing of radioactive wastes within the state except in a disposal facility licensed for specific types of radioactive waste.

SB 1444 (Kuehl)

Radiation: Contamination

Sponsor: Committee to Bridge the Gap

Died on the Assembly Floor

SB 1444 would have specified that no person shall sell, transfer, or lease a site for subsequent land use until the radioactive material has been removed and transferred to a licensed radioactive waste disposal facility. This provision applies unless the Department of Health Services made a specified determination regarding the risk to the public from that property and required the recording of a binding covenant with regard to that property. The bill would have authorized a person to apply to DHS for an alternative remediation standard for the sale, transfer, or lease of radioactive contaminated property if it is not feasible to lower the risk of cancer or any other serious health effect to one in a million. It would have specified a procedure for the granting of such an alternative remediation standard.

SB 1623 (Romero)

Radiation Safety Act of 2002

Sponsor: Committee to Bridge the Gap and Sierra Club

Died on Senate Appropriations Committee Suspense File

SB 1623 would have prohibited the disposal of radioactive waste at a hazardous waste disposal facility, but would have allowed the disposal of certain naturally occurring radioactive materials not regulated currently as radioactive waste at Class I, II, or III landfills under specified conditions. This bill would have allowed the CIWMB to adopt regulations (per proposed PRC 43022.5) for testing and screening criteria at Class II and III solid waste landfills. Prohibited radioactive waste would have included any discarded radioactive material with radioactivity above background level when measured with the best available technology. The content of this bill was amended into SB 1970.

SB 1970 (Romero)

Radiation Safety Act of 2002

Sponsor: Committee to Bridge the Gap and Sierra Club

Vetoed

As introduced, this bill addressed the RPPC Program at the CIWMB. This bill was gutted and amended by the author's office to replace SB 1623. This bill would have prohibited the disposal of radioactive waste at a hazardous waste disposal facility, but would have allowed the disposal of certain naturally occurring radioactive materials not regulated currently as radioactive waste at Class I, II, or III landfills under specified conditions. This bill would have allowed the CIWMB to adopt regulations (per proposed PRC 43022.5) for testing and screening criteria at Class II and III solid waste landfills. Prohibited radioactive waste would have included any discarded radioactive material with radioactivity above background level when measured with the best available technology.

Reuse/Recycled Materials/Market Development

AB 400 (Simitian)

Market Development: Paving Materials

Sponsor: Author

Died in Assembly Appropriations Committee

AB 400 would have made changes to statute relating to the purchase of paving materials using recycled materials.

SB 403 (Machado)

Recycled Cement

Sponsor: Author

Vetoed

SB 403 would have defined “recycled concrete” and authorized the use of recycled concrete if the end user had been fully informed that the concrete is recycled. The Governor’s veto message states: “I am concerned that this bill would circumvent the process by which standards for construction and building materials are appropriately developed. According to Caltrans, the bill would pose a substantial risk to public safety. Moreover, this bill will result in a cost of \$3.9 million in the first year and \$3.2 million annually thereafter at a time when the state is dealing with a \$24 billion shortfall.”

SB 1069 (Chesbro)

Solid Waste Facilities

Sponsor: Californians Against Waste

Died on Senate Appropriations Committee Suspense File

SB 1069 would have required any manufacturer of a product sold or offered for sale in a rigid plastic packaging container to pay a plastic pollution prevention fee to the CIWMB for every plastic container of a resin type that fails to equal or exceed a recycling rate of 50 percent or more on or before January 1, 2005. It would have also required the CIWMB to set the plastic pollution prevention fee equal to the difference between the scrap value and the cost of recycling for each resin type, except as specified. The bill would have authorized the CIWMB to expend the monies deposited in the Rigid Plastic Pollution Subaccount to promote the recycling of rigid plastic containers, including, but not limited to, payments to recyclers and local governments to offset the cost of recycling rigid plastic packaging.

Solid Waste Facilities/Landfills

AB 467 (Strom-Martin)

Integrated Waste Management: Landfill Closure Loan Program

Sponsor: CIWMB

Chapter 587, Statutes of 2002

AB 467 will create the Landfill Closure Loan Program (LCLP), which gives the CIWMB authority to offer loans to small rural landfill operators and assist them in closing their facility early to prevent potential threats to the environment. This program creates a zero-interest loan for operators of older-technology, unlined landfills. The LCLP is a continuation of the Facility Compliance Loan Program (FCLP), which uses funds from the Integrated Waste Management Account to address this issue.

AB 709 (Wayne)

Codisposal Sites: Cleanup

Sponsor: The City of San Diego

Chapter 589, Statutes of 2002

AB 709 will establish that burn dump sites be eligible for cleanup funding from the CIWMB’s Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Site Cleanup Program. The bill would prescribe a method for determining whether the CIWMB, Department of Toxic Substances Control, or a regional water quality control board should have oversight authority.

AB 1400 (Cogdill)**Mixed Solid Waste Composting Facility: Pilot Project****Sponsor: Mariposa County***Chapter 381, Statutes of 2002*

AB 1400 will require Mariposa County to submit a report to the CIWMB regarding the county's progress in funding, constructing, and operating a mixed solid waste composting facility in cooperation with Yosemite National Park.

AB 1482 (Richman)**Solid Waste Diversion****Sponsor: Author***Chapter 359, Statutes of 2002*

AB 1482 will encourage the formation of regional agencies, which are formed by agreement to work as a group to meet the requirements of the Integrated Waste Management Act, by permitting the regional agency to equitably distribute fines levied among its members.

AB 1483 (Richman)**Solid Waste Discharge****Sponsor: Author***Died in Assembly Natural Resources Committee*

AB 1483 would have, in part, required regional water boards to conduct reviews of waste discharge permits for solid waste facilities in certain circumstances. Would have also required proof of financial ability sufficient to address any water quality problems that may occur post closure.

AB 2308 (Chavez)**Solid Waste: Inert Waste****Sponsor: Republic Services, Inc.***Chapter 993, Statutes of 2002*

This bill will address inequities in the way that inert waste (rock, concrete, brick, sand, soil, ceramics, and cured asphalt) is counted as it relates to diversion from landfills and the State's 50 percent diversion goal. It would exclude inert waste sent to CIWMB-permitted mine reclamation facilities from disposal reporting. As a result, this bill will directly affect local jurisdictions' diversion rates. This bill will be implemented retroactively to require that all jurisdictions that disposed of inert waste into one of the three CIWMB-permitted mine reclamation facilities in 2001 remove those tons from their disposal numbers when calculating their diversion rate. This bill will also require that they remove a corresponding amount from their base-year numbers.

SB 441 (Sher, Alarcon, Bowen, and Burton)**Solid Waste Facility Permitting****Sponsor: Author***Vetoed*

SB 441 would require that the functional use of all types of alternative daily cover be restricted to a cumulative tonnage amount of not more than 10 percent of the amount of solid waste by weight that is being covered, averaged over a quarterly period. This bill was later amended to make various changes to the State's Bottle Bill Program. In his veto message the Governor states, "This bill appeared in print two days before the end of the legislative session and proposes broad policy changes without proper public, legislative, or administrative review."

SB 530 (Sher)**Solid Waste Facilities: Inspections****Sponsor: Author***Died in Assembly Natural Resources Committee*

SB 530 would have required solid waste facility inspections in accordance with a schedule established by the CIWMB, but not less than once a month. The bill would have also required the inspection schedule to be based on a facility rating system, whereby the frequency of inspection would be commensurate with the degree of harm that the facility may pose to human health and safety or to the environment.

SB 649 (Senate Environmental Quality Committee) ***Solid Waste Management****Sponsor: Author***Chapter 625, Statutes of 2002*

SB 649, a noncontroversial cleanup bill, will allow a lien to be attached to affected property that has been cleaned up by the Waste Tire Enforcement Program or the Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Cleanup Program. This will reduce court costs because it could obviate the need to file a cost recovery action with the Attorney General's Office. It will also make several changes to the CIWMB's local government planning law under the Integrated Waste Management Act and would clarify several changes in waste tire management law made by SB 876 (Escutia, Chapter 838) of 2000. This bill was an urgency measure and took effect on September 17, 2002.

SB 1587 (Romero)**Solid Waste: Landfill Facilities: Disposal Sites****Sponsor: Author***Died on Senate Appropriations Committee Suspense File*

This bill would have made numerous changes to the PRC, including revising the requirements of the CIWMB's annual report to the Legislature; requiring unannounced inspections of solid waste

facilities; strengthening penalties for violations of the PRC; and creating a Solid Waste Facility Significant Chronic Violator Task Force.

State Agencies in General

AB 619 (Wayne)

State Employees: Scientists

Sponsor: California Association of Professional Scientists (CAPS)

Died on Senate Inactive File

As introduced, AB 619 would have required that employees appointed to any State scientist class with a State agency have at least a four-year degree in a scientific discipline from an accredited university. For the CIWMB this would have applied to the class series of Integrated Waste Management Specialist (IWMS). This bill was gutted and amended to an unrelated subject matter.

AB 2472 (Simitian)

Pesticides: State Property

Sponsor: Author

Chapter 242, Statutes of 2002

AB 2472 will state various findings and declarations of the Legislature relating to pesticide use in State buildings and lands and would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to protect public and environmental health through the use of Integrated Pest Management techniques. This bill will define Integrated Pest Management and will require, upon receipt of appropriate grant funds, that DGS implement a demonstration project to study the use of Integrated Pest Management techniques at the State Capitol Park and its associated grounds, as specified. This bill will also require DGS to present a report to the Legislature on this demonstration project within six months of its implementation.

State Agencies, Procurement/Waste Management

AB 498 (Chan)

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing

Sponsor: Author

Chapter 575, Statutes of 2002

AB 498 will require DGS, in consultation with Cal/EPA, members of the public, industry, and public health and environmental organizations, to provide State agencies with information and assistance regarding environmentally preferable purchasing.

SB 127 (Johnson)

Public Contracting: Design-Build

Sponsor: Author

Died in Senate Rules Committee

SB 127 would have required the Legislative Analyst to conduct a study and report to the legislature by July 1, 2002, on the appropriateness of expanding the number of local government entities that may use design-build procurement.

SB 648 (Senate Environmental Quality Committee)

Public Contracts: Preferences: Recycled Products

Sponsor: Author

Chapter 408, Statutes of 2002

SB 648 will require DGS to revise the list of available recycled products as needed and to include the list in the annual report to the Legislature. This bill will also require State agencies to continually review their procedures for the purchase of lubricating and industrial oils to eliminate any exclusion of recycled oils.

SB 1085 (Bowen)

Green Buildings

Sponsor: Author

Died on Senate Appropriations Committee Suspense File

SB 1085 would have required all new public buildings and State office buildings to exceed current energy efficiency standards and to be constructed and/or renovated to utilize some form of cost-effective “green” building methods. This bill is similar to SB 280 (Bowen), 1999–2000, which was vetoed.

SB 1697 (O’Connell)

Public Contracts: Purchase of Recycled Products

Sponsor: DeMenno/Kerdoon

Chapter 363, Statutes of 2002

SB 1697 will add antifreeze to the definition of recycled products as it relates to State minimum purchasing requirements and will require contractors to certify in writing whether the products contain the minimum percentage of recycled product required by law.

Tires

AB 546 (Cohn)

Asphalt: Crumb Rubber

Sponsor: Author

Failed Passage on the Senate Floor

AB 546 would have authorized Caltrans to require the use of crumb rubber manufactured in the United States from waste tires to be taken from vehicles owned and operated in the United States.

SB 481 (Speier)

Vehicle: Dealers: Licenses

Sponsor: Author

Chapter 441, Statutes of 2001

SB 481 will exclude the cost of the California Tire Fee from the advertised price of a new car.

SB 1170 (Sher)

State Vehicle Fleet

Sponsor: National Resource Defense Council

Chapter 912, Statutes of 2002

SB 1170 will establish a structure to minimize the use of petroleum-based fuels and other transportation fuels by State agencies to encourage the purchase of ultra-low emission vehicles and zero-emission vehicles and fuel-efficient replacement tires for the State fleet.

SB 1346 (Kuehl)

Solid Waste: Tire Recycling Program: Rubberized Asphalt Concrete: Public Works Projects

Sponsor: Author

Chapter 671, Statutes of 2002

This bill will authorize, but not require, the CIWMB to implement a program to award grants to local government entities for funding of public works projects that use rubberized asphalt concrete (RAC). The bill will specify the size of project and the level of crumb rubber use required for grant eligibility, as well as the size of the grants. The bill will specify, to the extent possible, that total grants per year be equal to 16 percent of the funds budgeted for market development and new technology activities for used and waste tires.

SB 1488 (Polanco)

Highway Construction and Repair

Sponsor: Author

Died in Assembly Transportation Committee

This bill would set recycled-content use requirements for CalTrans asphalt projects where feasible, in consultation with the CIWMB. To the extent permitted by law, all State highway construction and road repair projects that are not exclusively State-funded must use asphalt-containing crumb rubber. The bill would exempt the use of crumb rubber in these projects if CalTrans determines that using crumb rubber would not meet the project's engineering standards and specifications, or it was not cost-effective.

Index

Assembly Bills

AB 36 (Steinberg).....	15
ABX2 74 (Bogh)	4
AB 162 (Daucher)	5
AB 173 (Chavez).....	8
AB 192 (Canciamilla)	15
AB 400 (Simitian)	17
AB 414 (Dutra)	8
AB 467 (Strom-Martin)	18
AB 498 (Chan)	21
AB 546 (Cohn)	22
AB 560 (Jackson).....	14
AB 619 (Wayne).....	21
AB 712 (Migden)	9
AB 709 (Wayne).....	18
AB 751 (Jackson).....	9
AB 802 (Dickerson)	5
AB 857 (Wiggins)	12
AB 960 (Keeley)	11
AB 1187 (Simitian)	11
AB 1201 (Pavley)	14
AB 1209 (La Suer)	12
AB 1313 (Pavley)	1
AB 1400 (Cogdill)	19
AB 1482 (Richman).....	19
AB 1483 (Richman).....	19
AB 1510 (Ashburn).....	9
AB 1553 (Keeley)	7
AB 1952 (Bogh).....	5
AB 2166 (Lowenthal).....	14
AB 2214 (Keeley)	16

AB 2251 (Nation).....	2
AB 2253 (Cohn)	9
AB 2312 (Chu)	7
AB 2308 (Chavez).....	19
AB 2356 (Keeley)	2
AB 2474 (Simitian)	10
AB 2472 (Simitian)	21
AB 2486 (Keeley)	12
AB 2683 (Pavley)	1
AB 2770 (Matthews).....	5

Senate Bills

SBX1 5 (Sher)	6
SB 11 (Escutia)	15
SBX1 29 (Soto)	6
SB 88 (Costa).....	2
SB 127 (Johnson)	21
SB 243 (Kuehl).....	16
SB 373 (Torlakson)	3
SB 403 (Machado)	17
SB 441 (Sher, Alarcon, Bowen, and Burton)	20
SB 470 (Sher)	10, 14
SB 481 (Speier).....	22
SB 530 (Sher)	20
SB 625 (Costa).....	1
SB 624 (Soto).....	12
SB 633 (Sher)	10
SB 649 (Senate Environmental Quality Committee; Sher)	20
SB 648 (Senate Environmental Quality Committee, Sher)	22
SB 718 (Poochigian)	15
SB 828 (Alarcon).....	7
SB 1011 (Sher)	1
SB 1038 (Sher)	6
SB 1069 (Chesbro)	18
SB 1086 (Alarcon).....	6
SB 1085 (Bowen)	22
SB 1127 (Karnette)	15
SB 1158 (Knight).....	10
SB 1170 (Sher)	23
SB 1328 (Chesbro)	12
SB 1346 (Kuehl).....	23
SB 1374 (Kuehl).....	2
SB 1393 (Romero)	11
SB 1444 (Kuehl).....	16

SB 1488 (Polanco)	23
SB 1523 (Sher)	4
SB 1526 (Romero)	13
SB 1542 (Escutia)	8
SB 1587 (Romero)	20
SB 1619 (Romero)	4
SB 1623 (Romero)	17
SB 1628 (Sher)	13
SB 1697 (O'Connell)	22
SB 1728 (Costa).....	7
SB 1882 (Alpert).....	13
SB 1970 (Romero)	17
SB 1988 (Polanco)	3